Nippon Times

No. 16,457 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1945 Price 25 Sen

MAGINOT LINE TORN BY GERMAN FORCES ON SOUTHERN FLANK

U.S. 7th Army Threatened From Three Sides Fight Desperately Near Bitche

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—German forces in northern Alsace tore through the Maginot Line near Hatten, southeast of Wissembourg, and cleared the terrain up to the Hatlatt-Reichshofen road on the northern edges of the Haguenau forest even with the first German penetration through the Maginot Line south of Bitche.

Lieutenant General Patch's American 7th army now threatened on its flank and two sides tried desperately to narrow down or push back the German bridgehead north of Strasbourg jutting dangerously into the Haguenau forest. The forest is at the moment the only remaining natural barrier standing between the German armies and Strasbourg. Threatened from three sides, Patch's men lashed out in a counter-attack to stem the German columns breaking through the Maginot Line near Bitche. His frustrated efforts cost him 14 tanks destroyed. Also on the other side of Strasbourg, south of Erstein on the upper Rhine, German forces isolated and encircled several enemy fighting groups.

Battles in the Ardennes sector were fought in heavy snowfall and freezing weather apparently upsetting American plans in their attacks against the northern and southern flanks of the German bulge.

In the most surprising event of the past 48 hours, Patton's American 3rd army which threw its main weight against the southern flank completely overhauled its tactics and went on the defensive for the first time since the beginning of the invasion. This new development indicated that the 3rd army which was hailed for its powerful breakthrough in France has lost the greater part of its offensive power.

Capitalising on the sudden change, German formations struck out against Patton's men and won back terrain especially west of Bastogne.

On the northern wing of the Ardennes front, the reinforced American 1st army was still extremely active, but gained little ground as the German troops still proved to be master of mobile warfare.

British troops between Marche and S. Hubert, on the other hand, appeared undecided as to launching a large-scale attack against the tip of the German wedge.

350 U.S. Tanks Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, January 10—Over 350 Anglo-American tanks have been knocked out on the Western Front in the first nine days of the new year, today's German army bulletin announced.

The announcement said that most of the tanks were destroyed by the Germans at the flanks of the penetration area where the Americans concentrated strong tank forces. German tank-busting weapons and close-range anti-tank weapons did most of the damage.

CHINESE SCHOLARS FOR U.S.

Domei

LISBON, January 10—The U.S. State Department announced today that six professors from leading universities in Chungking-occupied China are expected to arrive in the United States next spring to spend a year as guests of the State Department, according to a Washington dispatch.

The announcement said that each man has been appointed by his university as official representative in the United States to visit American universities, give public lectures, carry out researches in his own field and meet American scholars and educators. Included among the professors is Tao Meng-ho, philosopher and President of Yenching University.

3 B-29's Over Tokyo

Three Mariana-based B-29 bombers raided Tokyo and its vicinity in the night of January 10 and in the small hours of the following day when they dropped a few incendiaries and fled eastward. However, no damage was caused. The first raider appeared at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, and the second and third at 12:40 a.m. and 2:40 a.m., respectively, the next day.

REICH FORCES CONTINUE GAINS TOWARD BUDAPEST

In Hungarian Capital, Itself, Bitter Street-Fighting Is Reported

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—German relief divisions over-running the western approaches to Budapest and attacking on a broad front in the area between Lake Balaton and the big Danube bend north of Stuhlweissenburg and south of the Danube continued to lash out further gains toward their troops in the capital, the German military spokesman declared today.

The German official communique said that 73 out of the 120 Soviet tanks which tried to check the German advance were knocked out and all previous gains remained securely in German hands.

It was revealed that German progress on the northern wing of the attack, just south of the Danube, made further headway although movements on the southern wing were somewhat delayed owing to desperate resistance by strong Soviet armies. However, German troops continued to pound out further gains eastward after leaving behind the Vertes mountains and the region northeast of Stuhlweissenburg.

In Budapest itself, bitter street-fighting continued around the clock with each house and building being hotly contested. Soviet troops threw in tanks and guns of all caliber to break the inner defense ring from the east. Especially violent fighting continues on both sides of the eastern railway station.

North of the Danube, Soviet armies tried hard to extend their penetration toward Komorn and Neuhausel, but their attacks were all repulsed and they lost 24 tanks.

The remaining sectors remained quiet.

Reich Panzer Attack

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—The German army hurled fresh panzer divisions into the battle for Budapest today in a series of lunging tank drives that rolled back the Soviet siege lines to within 15 miles west and northwest of the burning city, according to frontline reports.

Reports said that the war's decisive battles were in full swing on a 30-mile front extending southward from the Danube bend. The Germans again broke through the Soviet positions on a broad front in the Vertes mountains and threatened the Soviet forces holding out in the sector west of Budapest.

Frantic Soviet divisions rushed the capital from the east, but German defense troops not only stopped the onslaught but in a vicious counterattack completely isolated the Soviet spearhead groups and latest reports said annihilation operations were launched late today.

Completes 45,000th Raid

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—The 53rd German Bomber Squadron bearing the name of "Legion Condor" has just completed its 45,000th raid on the enemy. In many successful combats, the squadron has upheld the fame of the Luftwaffe.

U.S. AND BRITAIN DEMAND EXPLANATION OF SOVIETS

Want Indemnity for Materials Removed From Oil Fields In Rumania

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—Another issue has appeared on the horizon for the anti-Axis camp in connection with Soviet activities in the Rumanian oil fields. The United States and Britain assert that the Soviet Union has carried away from the oil fields certain materials belonging to Anglo-American interests, and they are demanding an explanation, according to the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet. It is reported that Washington has not yet obtained any clear explanation of the Soviet action and there is still much dispute about the quantities of materials carried away.

It is said that the Soviet Government has assured both Washington and London that not only will it respect Anglo-American interests in the Rumanian oil fields but it will exploit these fields to the advantage of general war actions. It was found that the Soviet army had had orders that certain material should be brought back to the Soviet Union when Marshal Malinovski's troops reached the oil fields. Most of the oil wells were, up to the time of the war, controlled by foreign capital, among them the Standard Oil and the Anglo-Dutch Shell Company.

Because of the Anglo-American financial interests in these fields, the United States and Britain feel that they ought to have been consulted, the correspondent stated. American and British representatives in the Control Commission are taking up the question with their Soviet colleagues in Bucharest. The matter has been referred to Moscow but so far no satisfactory answer has been obtained, according to reports. It is also known that the American and Britain ambassadors in Moscow have taken up the question.

According to reports from reliable sources, Moscow is said to have declared that most of the equipment brought back was of German origin and as such was legitimate war booty of which the Soviet Union had great need in order to replace equipment which the Germans had destroyed at the oil field in the Caucasus.

The affair is not considered serious in Washington but it is interpreted as a sigh of a difference of opinion in the anti-Axis camp regarding the indemnity question. It has already resulted in pressure being brought to bear on Roosevelt to try to get a general settlement with Stalin and Churchill on the allied policy in the liberated districts.

Dagens Nyheter's correspondent writes that notwithstanding that the Soviets have liberty of action in the Allied Commission in Italy, the British and Americans in Rumania are hampered even on matters in connection with their home countries. It is said that this matter, which in America is already being used as a new anti-Soviet weapon by nationalists, has become acute. At the same time it is reported that the Soviet army has refused to give a base to the Americans in the Bucharest district for shuttle traffic and the affair has already been given wide space in the anti-Soviet papers in the United States.

Before the war, about 50 per cent of the Rumanian oil production of 5,000,000 tons a year had been controlled by British, American and Dutch concerns.

Welles Publishes Book

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 10.—A book entitled "An Intelligent American Guide to Peace," discussing the national interest of each country in acquiring and maintaining peace has been edited by Sumner Welles, former U.S. Undersecretary of State, a Washington report revealed. The 370-page book is designed to acquaint Americans with information such as international relation. The book contains many maps and a study of each nation in the world. It lists the countries alphabetically and discusses the people, history and the economy of each country.

Halifax, Stettinius Confer

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 10.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, after conferring today with Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, told reporters that the meeting was for the purpose of exchanging information in line with a new program of close consultation and exchange of information, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Three Japanese Air Aces Cited For Valor on Philippine Front

Outstanding Bravery of Major Sakaguchi, Captain Sawayama and Sergeant Noguchi Brought to Knowledge of His Majesty

For brilliant and meritorious achievements in the Philippine war theater in offensive operations, in escorting convoys and in intercepting action against enemy planes, Major Tadao Sakaguchi, Captain Yoshitaka Sawayama, and Sergeant Yoshinori Noguchi had previously been cited by Lieutenant General Kyoji Tominaga, Commander of the Japanese Army Air Forces in the Philippine area, and the issuance of three citations to these officers has now been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry on Thursday.

The War Ministry's announcement follows:

"Citations have previously been granted by the Commander of the Japanese Army Air Forces in the Philippine area to Major Tadao Sakaguchi, Captain Yoshitaka Sawayama and Sergeant Yoshinori Noguchi who had distinguished themselves in offensive operations in escorting convoys and in counter-attacking battles with enemy planes in the Philippine area. These facts have now been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

To Major Tadao Sakaguchi

The above had been valiantly engaged in smashing enemy planes, attacking warships, and escorting Japanese convoys ever since he arrived in the Philippine war theater on October 11. On some occasions, Major Sakaguchi remained over the scene of battle in order to ascertain the war results. His bravery and valor are praiseworthy.

On November 2 the Japanese fliers were ordered to attack about 200 enemy planes massed on the Tacloban area. Major Sakaguchi suggested that another attack was necessary. His request was accepted so he personally led three planes toward the airfield where he carried out low-altitude attacks on the enemy planes in face of sever enemy anti-aircraft gunfire. Finally, he met a glorious death in action over the airfield.

War results obtained under the able command of the Major are great. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

November 21, 1944.

Kyoji Tominaga,
Commander of the Japanese Army Air Forces in the Philippine Area.

CITATION

To Captain Yoshitaka Sawayama

Firmly maintaining belief in certain victory with a determined fighting spirit, the above, who was stationed at a base in the Philippines, had since the middle of October, been active in counterattacking operations and in maintaining the Japanese Air Forces' control of the air over the war zone as well as in escorting convoys. In these activities, he shot down numerous enemy planes.

While escorting a convoy of the Japanese XX Corps on November 9, Captain Sawayama singlehandedly held control of the air over the Japanese convoy for more than one hour in defiance of the attacks of enemy fighter planes. His meritorious achievements are outstanding. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

November 9, 1944

Kyoji Tominaga,
Commander of the Japanese Army Air Forces in the Philippine Area.

CITATION

To Sergeant Yoshinori Noguchi

The above possessed a strict sense of responsibility and was always eager to tackle difficult assignments which he would fulfil in a most positive manner, and his fighting tactics were excellent. When his unit was dispatched to the Philippine area, Sergeant Noguchi first assumed the task of escorting a convoy in the waters near Manila. He shot down three enemy carrierborne planes and damaged another on October 15 and 18. He was transferred to the Leyte area on October 20 where he continued to render meritorious services.

On October 25 he took part in an attack on enemy warships in Leyte Gulf and scored a direct hit on one large transport. Then, he launched a ramming attack on another large transport. This act was confirmed by a comrade plane. Sergeant Noguchi's achievements are outstanding. Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

November 21, 1944

Kyoji Tominaga,
Commander of the Japanese Army Air Forces in the Philippine area.

PRESSURE ON SOVIETS URGED BY BRITISH PAPER

Britain and U.S. Should Make Moscow Accept Polish Demands, Says Economist

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—Britain and the United States must put pressure on the Soviet Union to make her concede to Polish wishes, since, for instance, it is impossible to expect the Poles to give up their old town of Lwow which never belonged to the Soviet Union, asserted the Economist on December 17, according to a Reuter telegram from London on December 21 as published by the Svenska Dagbladet.

For Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union no strategical new frontier, no reassurance, no interest of sphere can compensate for the security that a strong mutual understanding can give. If it is lost, the rest will also be lost sooner or later. Justice for the small nations—in particular, Poland—is not an alternative for an alliance between the Soviet Union and the Western Democracies, but in the long run an important condition of such an alliance.

Soviet Reprisal Feared

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—British circles fear that the Soviets will go on a "sit-down strike" on the Eastern Front if the British Government does not recognize the Lublin Polish Committee, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared today with regard to the statement in the New Statesman and Nation.

The spokesman asserted that discussion of the Polish problem in Britain and the United States indicates there will not be a de jure recognition, but certainly a de facto recognition of the Lublin Government. He said this would coincide with the stand taken by President Roosevelt in his massage to Congress which stated that "everything will be provisional."

The defeat suffered by more than 40 Soviet divisions a week ago in Courland, the spokesman added, was certainly a case of strong German defense, but at the same time shows an indication of a "sit-down strike."

PATTERSON SEES NEED TO RECRUIT MORE MEN

1,600,000 Yanks Required in Next 6 Months, Military Affairs Committee Told

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 10.—That more men are required for the war effort in view of the fierce struggles taking place at all fronts was again stressed by Robert P. Patterson, U.S. Assistant Secretary of War, when he declared today before the House Military Affairs Committee that the United States needs 1,600,000 more men in the next six months.

He said that 900,000 men would be inducted during this period and 700,000 additional workers would be sent into war production. The new induction schedule, he added, will double the present inductions for the armed forces.

He also declared that the War Department favors a law according to which all men between the ages of 18 to 45 will be liable for military service or labor. He added that the army and navy require men below 30 so consequently it would be necessary to withdraw all men between the ages of 26 and 30 from the industries and replace them with men over 30.

Meanwhile, new chairmen of the various committees were appointed today. Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah Democrat, was chosen chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee since Senator Robert R. Reynolds, North Carolina Democrat, former chairman, did not run for reelection.

The Republicans last week named Senators Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin as new members of the Military Affairs Committee.

New members named to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are Senators Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico Democrat, Lister Hill, Alabama Democrat, and Scott W. Lucas, Illinois Democrat. Senator Tom Connally, Texas Democrat, is the committee chairman. All these members, the Associated Press reports from Washington said are staunch supporters of President Roosevelt's foreign policy.

It was also revealed that Senator Homer Ferguson, Michigan Republican, has called on the Senate to enunciate an effective foreign policy in time for the coming meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin, which is scheduled to take place after the President's inauguration on January 20.

NIPPON FIGHTERS BLAST CONVOY NEARING AKYAB

Ships Fully Loaded With Soldiers Assaulted—Large Enemy Cruiser Sunk

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, January 10.—Contacting an enemy convoy fully loaded with soldiers, which has approaching Akyab from the direction of Mayu Peninsula yesterday afternoon, crack Japanese Fighter Units carried out furious diving attacks in defiance of ferocious enemy anti-aircraft fire and sank one large enemy cruiser by scoring two accurate hits, and instantaneously sank one vessel of 300 tons while damaging two large transports (one of which is almost certain to have been sunk).

On the same occasion, one enemy four-engined seaplane, one Beaufighter and another small fighter plane which were cruising over the vicinity of Akyab, were brought down. Three of the Japanese attackers failed to return.

Akyab Enemy Pounded

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, January 10.—In the wake of the attack against an enemy convoy near Akyab yesterday, crack Japanese Bomber Units carried out a furious raid over the area near Akyab harbor this morning, setting ablaze seven planes (one place was blasted) and causing an explosion at one place.

Meanwhile, another Unit raided a spot northwest of Mandalay causing fires to start at three places at the enemy position there. All the Japanese raiders returned safely.

BRITAIN, FRANCE PLAN PACT

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—Negotiations between Britain and France for a postwar military alliance will be started sometime this month, according to expectations by political quarters in Paris, reports the Svenska Dagbladet.

It is said that General Charles de Gaulle is desirous of securing an agreement with Britain as soon as possible, identical with the Soviet-French agreement. After that, regional pacts in Western Europe which, according to the general opinion in France, will include Britain, France, Belgium and Holland, and perhaps also Denmark and Norway, will be discussed.

According to French opinion, this military alliance will not be any hindrance to world-wide collective security. It is considered that the London-Paris-Moscow triangle will be the very basis for security as this triangular alliance can guarantee peace in Europe after the conclusion of the present war, and the small and middle-sized states need not then have any scruples against joining this collective security and assume the obligations which it may involve.

It is said that in Paris there prevails great optimism as to the consequence of General de Gaulle's visit to Moscow and the results which have been recorded to date.

British M.P.'s To Visit Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—A British parliamentary mission of 10 members, six members from the House of Commons and four from the House of Lords, will visit Moscow early this year to make a close study of the conditions in the Soviet Union, according to a London report. The mission will be a representative party embracing practically all of the British political parties.

REICH PRESS CONFIDENT OF NIPPON VICTORY IN P.I.

Papers Comment on American Landing on Luzon—Homma's Statement Is Played Up

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—Full confidence in the ultimate victory of the Japanese Forces forms the keynote of the comments made by the press of Germany in reporting the recent American landing on Luzon Island. It is pointed out that with the fighting now in progress on Luzon Island, the battle in the Philippines has entered on a new, decisive phase.

The statement made by Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, former Commander of the Japanese Forces who entered the Philippines in 1941-1942, to the effect that the Americans could land only at Lingayen Bay, is played up by the Berliner Nachtausgabe as an example of the expert knowledge of Japanese military leaders concerning the field of battle. The paper emphasizes the fact that it was because of this knowledge that the Japanese Forces were able to make all necessary preparations to give the Americans a slashing welcome.

The swiftness with which the Japanese struck the American forces is highly lauded by this paper, which at the same time praises the brilliant feats performed by the Kamikaze Unit as well as by the other Special Attack Units. The fighting which is now taking place on Luzon will give these Units further opportunity to display to the world their fiery, proud spirit, the paper declares, and it is opined that further remarkable results of enemy ships sunk will be attained by these men.

Reporting from Tokyo, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that all the Japanese troops in the Philippines are fully prepared and "ready to deal deadly blows on the Americans as soon as they begin landing operations."

MATSUMOTO IN SAIGON

Envoy to F.I.C. Returns From Hanoi After Talks With Decoux

Domei

SAIGON, January 11.—Shunichi Matsumoto, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who had been conferring with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, F.I.C. Governor-General, and other prominent government officials in Hanoi since December 8, last year, returned here on January 9.

After conferring with various circles here, Mr. Matsumoto is scheduled to leave the city for Hanoi on January 13, where he is expected to stay for a while in order to materialize the plans prepared during his talks with the Governor-General.

Giving his impression of Vice-Admiral Decoux, Mr. Matsumoto said to Japanese newspapermen: "I had the impression that Governor-General Decoux had been following the policy of cooperating with Japan in order to maintain peace in French Indo-China. He is personally directing important measures so as to be able to steer his country through these critical times. In connection with the inauguration of the Indo-China Federal Council, as the highest consultative organ of the Government-General replacing the Supreme Council, Vice-Admiral Decoux explained that the measure had been taken in an effort to keep the Government in close contact with well informed circles so as not to commit blunders in the administration."

Berle Given Brazil Post

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 10.—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, has been nominated as Ambassador to Brazil by President Roosevelt today, reports a Washington dispatch.

JAPANESE POUNDING HOSTILE WARSHIPS OFF LINGAYEN COAST

Nippon Troops Foil American Landing Near Labon South Of San Fabian

A severe counterattacking battle is raging in the Lingayen Bay area. Japanese Land Forces are attacking the American invasion troops while the Japanese Air Forces are carrying out smashing raids on the enemy warships and transports in and outside Lingayen Bay. Already many enemy warcraft including battleships, cruisers and transports have been sunk or damaged and many burning American ships can be observed.

In spite of the heavy losses they have suffered, the American forces, a part of which landed near San Fabian and Lingayen on the morning of January 9, are continuing to make forced landings on the beaches near San Fabian, Lingayen and Dagupan following the dispatch of reinforcements. A considerable number of tanks have already been landed.

At 1:20 p.m. on January 10 a part of the U.S. invasion forces aboard landing barges attempted to effect a landing near Labon, south of San Fabian, but the enemy was frustrated by the Japanese Units stationed there.

Within the bay of Lingayen, about 200 ships of the 500-ton class and about 100 others of a lesser tonnage were observed on the morning of January 10. Since the morning of January 10, the enemy bombings and bombardments of the coastal area decreased in intensity.

4 Transports Sunk

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 11.—A Japanese submarine sank four enemy transports of which two were medium-sized by torpedo attacks in the Mindanao Sea sometime after 2 p.m. on January 5.

Decisive Battle Predicted

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—The United States Sixth Army that started a landing on the Lingayen coast yesterday morning is striving hard to secure bridgeheads between San Fabian and Lingayen while detachments headed by tank units are attempting a drive into the central plateau on Luzon Island through the Manila highway, according to a UP war correspondent.

Apprehensive of the possible counteroffensive of the Japanese Forces stationed in that area, the invaders have not advanced deep inland yet, concentrating on solidifying the bridgeheads, the correspondent stated, adding that because the central Luzon plains are at present fit for large-scale mobile operations due to the dry season and that the time for a decisive land battle between the Japanese and American forces was fast approaching.

Yankee Landing Forces

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—A communique issued by the headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, indicates that the land forces of the enemy which have commenced a landing at Lingayen are the Sixth Army under the direction of Lieutenant-General Walter Krueger.

In their landing operations these enemy forces are assisted by the naval unit attached to the Seventh United States Fleet under Vice-Admiral Thomas Kinkaid, the Australian Battle Corps, and the Far Eastern Air Force under the direction of Lieutenant-General George S. Kenney, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Air Force in the Southwest Pacific.

Naval Losses Listed

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—The United States Navy Department announced today that three American destroyers—the Hull, the Monaghan both 1,395 tons, and the Spence, 2,100 tons, had been caught in a typhoon while they were engaged in operations in the Western Pacific and sunk, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Navy Department announced at the same time that four landing barges, one speed-boat and one small-sized auxiliary vessel had been sunk by the Japanese Forces.

It is estimated that the sinking of these vessels involved losses of more than 400 officers and men.

...VE ON EAST FRONT ...MED BY REICH ARMY

...Union's Winter Schedule ... Been Seriously Upset, ... Scribe Stresses

...LIN, January 9.—In the west, ... as in the east, the German ... operations are beginning to ... a strong influence on the entire ... ression. There is no denying ... that the German Command, ... in full action in the west, ... the meantime become strong ... to seize the initiative also ... east, writes Martin Hallensle..., DNB military correspondent.

The German offensive operations ... the northern Hungarian battle ... in the direction of Budapest are ... in flux so that the only thing ... can be said at present with ... rd to this front, is that the ... winter schedule has been seri... upset, he stressed. Continuing ... said:

"It is interesting to note that the ... launched counterattacks ... in the southern Slovac border ... where the Soviets have been ... from their positions. Apart ... the events, taking place in the ... east of the Gran-Vertes ... mountains, the area between Bara... and Sandomir deserves special ... because the Soviet troop ... concentrations here indicate that an ... offensive is imminent. The ... in this sector along the Vistula ... been stirring for some days past. ... same applies to the East Prus... border district and to the Kur... area where the Germans are ... carrying out successful local opera...

"It, therefore, the general situation ... the Eastern Front can be sum... as stated in the statement that the ... is on the eve of new large ... battles. It can be said with regard ... the situation on the Western ... that the battles here have al... changed the aspects of the ... and that further considerable ... changes are to be expected.

"The German offensive possesses a ... effect whose intensity ... interesting conclusions re... the strength and ultimate ... of this operation. The Anglo-... High Command has been ... completely thrown into the defen... Even at the points where ... Eisenhower is launching ... attacks, namely, on the flanks of ... German front bulg, his opera... have the character of defen... fighting against a danger which ... must meet if he does not want ... the coherence of his front. ... while, the winter battle in the ... has assumed a stationary ... character in spite of the enemy's ... efforts to launch an attack ... north to south.

"The front from Saarbruecken down ... area north and south of ... is already unstable. The ... bridgeheads north and ... of Strassburg along with the ... thrusts southward in the ... area constitute a steadily ... increasing threat to this area ... which is exclusively defended by ... troops. In the meantime, ... Americans have also been ... down out of Ingolsheim, Aschbach, ... Trimbach.

"Dealing with the effect of the Ger... V-weapons on the operations ... the west, Hallensleben writes ... in addition to the shelling of ... Antwerp, the bombardment of the ... area around Liege is inflicting ... constant serious losses on the ... Anglo-American supply traffic. Ac... to recent information, the ... shelling of the Belgian area shows ... fourfold increase over that in ... September and October.

...RKS REVISING OIL PACT

LISBON, January 10.—The U.S. ... State Department announced today ... it had requested President ... Roosevelt to withdraw the Anglo-... American oil agreement from the ... Senate in view of misunderstanding ... concerning the purpose and scope ... of the agreement, according to a ... Washington dispatch.

The statement given out by Secre... Edward Stettinius declared, "The ... State Department has consistently ... advocated the development of a ... sound international understanding ... for the promotion of sound trade and ... commerce between the nations. The ... Anglo-American oil agreement was ... concluded in an endeavor to apply ... this cooperation to particular pro... lems and lay a basis for the re... moval of possible causes of friction. ... The purpose of withdrawing the ... agreement from the Senate is to ... permit consideration of the best way ... to achieve the fundamental purposes ... underlying the agreement—prevent... friction between the nations ... arising out from the problems of ... foreign oil and assuring to all ade... quate supply.

"It appears to the Department ... that misunderstandings which have ... arisen did not come from lack of ... agreement upon their objectives, but ... from implementing features attend... ing them."

Another Washington dispatch said ... that Roosevelt today, ask... the Senate to send back to him ... the Anglo-American Petroleum ... treaty in order that revisons be ... made. The President had sent the ... treaty to the Senate late in August.

U.S. Trying to Recover Loss in War Output Caused by Premature Reconversion Order

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—In a sudden attempt to retrieve the losses resulting from the serious miscalculation of the authorities as to an early end of the war in Europe, the American war industry has lately been set at high gear with various innovations being introduced, according to the Economist.

The decision to halt for 20 days any extension in civilian industry is very revealing, states this journal. American leaders are also, asking Congressional approval for broadening the "work or fight" principle to include men up to the age of 45, according to the News Chronicle. The order issued originally by James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, applied to men between the ages of 18 and 37. The order holds that men of this age group who leave their war jobs without official permission face the prospect of being conscripted into the armed forces.

Another move along similar lines was the recent introduction of a bill in Congress which would authorize the United States War Department to create a National Service Corps of 150,000 men to work compulsorily on urgently needed war materials, reports the Economist.

The News Chronicle writes that a further hint that the Anglo-American high command is preparing for a prolonged war in Europe is given in the announcement that virtually all the worsted and woollen cloth produced in the United States during the next five months may be taken over by the Government, presumably to meet the sudden increase in Army requirements.

Generally, production plans in the United States seem again to be based upon a long war, and it is natural to presume, states the Economist, that shortages in civilian goods will become increasingly perceptible. For the cigarette shortage, the Lend-Lease and black market deals are blamed but, according to the Economist, the real cause is the large proportion of cigarettes which are being sent overseas to the American forces.

In 1942, cigarette shipments to the American overseas forces constituted only slightly over one-tenth of the production. In 1943, it climbed to one-sixth, and in 1944 it was considerably over one-third. The News Chronicle correspondent reports from Washington that cigarettes made during 1944 were 330,000,000,000 as against a need of 430,000,000,000 and the outlook for this year is said to be very much worse.

It is also reported that during 1945 there will be less meat, chicken and canned fruit for American civilians than in 1944, and the shortages in butter, sugar and fats will continue. Rationing now covers 85 per cent instead of the earlier 37 per cent of all meat for civilian consumption, reports the Svenska Dagbladet correspondent from Washington.

King Emmanuel III. Ex-Premier Badoglio Are Seriously Sick

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—King Emmanuel III of Italy, who has been under medical treatment at Lavello for some time, suddenly suffered a relapse yesterday, says a Rome report. Crown Prince Umberto and other members of the Royal Household hurried to Lavello when they heard about the unfavorable turn in the King's condition. Meanwhile, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former Italian Premier and betrayer of the Axis countries, is laid up with another heart attack, says a Rome dispatch of a Swiss News Agency. As Badoglio is 73 years old, he has little hope of regaining his health.

ARGENTINA WITHDRAWS FROM FUTURE MEETINGS

Will Not Participate in Pan-American Union Talks, Says Foreign Undersecretary

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 10.—Argentina will not participate in future meetings of the Pan-American Union, the Argentine Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs announced today, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

Meanwhile, a Mexico City report said that Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister, declared today that a conference of American foreign ministers may be called soon.

Argentina May Withdraw

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Withdrawal of Argentina from the Pan-American Federation is mentioned in a report which, according to a Reuter dispatch from Buenos Aires, reached quarters close to the Argentine Foreign Office today.

The reported forthcoming action of the Argentine Government will be over the question of the attitude of the Pan-American Federation toward Argentine's proposal for a conference of Pan-American Foreign Ministers.

In explanation of the reasons prompting the Argentine Government to think seriously of quitting the Pan-American Federation, it was said in the quarters close to the Argentine Foreign Office that the Federation had failed to do anything about the proposal made by Argentina in the fall of last year regarding the calling of a conference of Foreign Ministers of countries of the American Continent and that the directors of the Federation had lately postponed indefinitely action on the Argentine proposal.

It was stressed in the quarters that the Argentine Government is full of resentment at the attitude adopted by the directors of the Federation, which it is gravely feared will produce a most serious effect on the solidarity of the American Continent.

It is clear to these quarters that the Argentine authorities have been further excited by the announcement that the United States Government intends to call a Pan-American conference from which Argentina shall be excluded.

DISCUSSION ON HUNGARY POSTPONED UNTIL PEACE

Debrecen Regime to Operate Within Border Fixed at Trianon Peace Treaty

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—The Provisional Hungarian Government formed in Debrecen will only function within the frontiers drawn up at the Trianon Peace Treaty in 1920, according to the Soviet conditions approved by London and Washington, which means that the anti-Axis discussion about Hungary's future has been postponed until the peace conference, reported the London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter on December 29.

The armistice between Moscow and Debrecen is not only a question of time but with the Red Army less than 16 miles from Vienna, London diplomatic circles are discussing the possibility of Moscow taking the initiative in forming a provisional Austrian Government.

The territorial questions are not mentioned in the text of the armistice agreement, which, however, fixed Hungary's frontiers to those before the Munich agreement in 1938.

There are no Soviet territorial claims on Hungary. Moscow has accepted the Anglo-American standpoint that the frontier question can be fixed only at the peace conference. The Transylvania question will then be the most important.

It is further noted in London that the first action of the new Hungarian Government was the nomination of the chief commander and chief of the General Staff for the planned new army which seems to indicate that Colonel General Miklos has been accepted by the Soviets as a co-belligerent party.

It is believed that the Soviets are also making preparations for a free Austrian Government. The Soviets will probably play a more important role in Vienna than the Western Powers, because of the recent general development.

Facts Worth Noting

Greek Government

King George II

Archbishop Damaskinos—Regent

Gen. Nicholas Plastiras—Premier

John Sophianopoulos—Foreign Minister

Aristoteles Sideria—Finance and Supply Minister

Nicholas Kolkvas—Justice and Health Minister

Pericles Rhallis—Interior and Education Minister

John Glavknis—Economy and Finance Minister

Gen. Lucas Sakellaropoulos—Communications Minister

Giorgos Stantos—Sec.-Gen. of Communist Party

Particalides—Sec.-Gen. of EAM (Left Wing) Central Committee

Themistocles Sofoulis—Leader of Liberal Party

George Kafandaris—Leader of Progressive Party

Gen. Neoleon Zervas—Com. of EDES (National Democrats Right Wing) Army

Col. Katsotas—Military Governor of Athens

George Papandreou—Ex-Premier

Emmanuel J. Tsouderos—Ex-Premier

Constantin Logotheto poulos—Ex-Premier

Sophocles Venizelos—Ex-Premier

EAM—Ethnikon Apelentheratikon Metapon (Leftist Party)

ELAS—Ellinkykos Laikos Apelentheratikos Stratos (Army)

NEW ASSEMBLY PROMISED TO GREEKS BY PREMIER

Anti-Axis Observers Invited to Attend Election; Britain to Reorganize Gendarmerie

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, January 10.—Greek Premier General Nicholas Plastiras clarifying the Government's policy today declared that the Greek people will be invited as soon as possible to elect a new assembly and that anti-Axis observers could attend the election to make sure that the people's will is genuinely expressed, according to an Athens report.

The Premier also stated that the Greek National Army must be reorganized and said that he has asked Britain to send a special police mission to Greece to help in the reorganization of the gendarmerie and the police.

"Everything possible will be done to revive the economic life of Greece and the working class will enjoy the full rights of free association which had been taken from them under the Metaxas dictatorship," he said.

Plastiras furthermore called on all Greeks to lay down their arms and stated, "I can give a categorical assurance, on behalf of the Government that there will be no conscription."

Meanwhile, the talks between the EAM delegates and Lieutenant General Ronald Scobie, British Commander in Greece, were resumed today. It has been officially announced that Scobie's peace terms will be presented to the delegates this afternoon. One report said that these delegates are empowered to accept the terms if they see fit.

Sub-Committee Named

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—To watch Prime Minister Churchill's policy toward Greece, a sub-committee was appointed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the British Labor Party today, according to a London dispatch.

The report said that the sub-committee will press the Prime Minister in order that the demands of the Labor Party will be fulfilled, namely, an armistice in Greece as soon as possible, an amnesty including the EAM followers and the non-intervention of Britain in the domestic Greek problems.

A further proposal from the Executive Committee to fix the task of the sub-committee was opposed in outspoken terms by two Ministers of the Party and rejected, the report said.

Meanwhile, an AP dispatch said today that the British have now cleared most of the Attica Peninsula of ELAS forces. The report said that an estimated 25,000 men were mustered by the ELAS for the battle for Athens. It said that 4,000 ELAS troops were killed or wounded and another 12,000 were captured during the fighting.

Americans Dissatisfied

Domei

GENEVA, January 10.—At the end of the year 1944 the American people are depressed, states the U.S. paper, New Yorker. Continuing, the journal stated: They are dissatisfied with Prime Minister Church ll's policy toward Greece and, moreover, the American press is not satisfied with Churchill's arguments.

Most characteristic of American public opinion is the attitude of The New York Times which formerly had always been the mouthpiece of the U.S. Government. Now, however, it is expressing its dissatisfaction with the British policy toward Greece.

As a result, Churchill's prestige has suffered terribly and this fact will be brought home at the next election.

Ties With Poles Unchanged

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—"There is no change" in Chungking's diplomatic relations with Poland, K.C Wu, Chungking Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, said today in a foreign press conference, in reply to the question regarding Chungking's attitude toward the Lublin Government, according to a Chungking dispatch.

FOOD LACK IN FREED AREAS HARASSES YANKS, BRITISH

Enemy Fears Fruits of Victory Will Be Lost If Adequate Steps Are Not Taken

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—The food supply question has become so acute in the occupied areas of Europe that the opinion in Washington is that any postwar gain will be lost if the matter is not soon settled, according to the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet. Important conferences are being held by the Anglo-American authorities concerning this point, and opinion in the United States as well as in Britain is that the UNRRA would be the most suitable channel for sending assistance.

The U.S. Foreign Policy Association points out, after extensive investigations, that even needed military necessities cannot all be transported across the ocean. According to the correspondent, the problem is further complicated by port difficulties. Ships from America have been waiting from 20 to 40 days outside the French coast to unload their cargoes, and it is reported that many ships to the Pacific war area are having to leave via the east coast of America because the west coast lacks port facilities for all the shipments necessary for the forces in East Asia. Thus the route between the Pacific fighting zones and the United States is made so long that a ship can scarcely make more than three trips a year.

The Association also points out that the UNRRA has not been able to fulfil anything of the $50,000,000 program for Italy. Meanwhile the Anglo-American conferences on this issue are being continued in Washington and it is evident today that the promised extra grain deliveries have not yet arrived in Italy.

In his speech more than two months ago, President Roosevelt declared that 150,000 tons of wheat and flour had been put aside for shipment to Italy and that big quantities of food and clothes would be sent. However, that program has not yet been realized. To date only trucks have been sent and the number sent, namely, 1,700 is said to be only half of the minimum requirement for the distribution of food etc. as mentioned by the Anglo-American authorities in Italy.

Bread Supply Menaced

Domei

BERNE, January 10.—The food situation in Paris continues to deteriorate from day to day, writes the Tribune de Geneve. The paper said: "There is an increasing shortage of bread and potatoes and the supply of bread has become very critical because flour stocks are exhausted. Potatoes can only be bought on the blackmarket at prices which the majority of the people cannot afford to pay. As usual official quarters are pointing out that no transport means are available since these are being used by the Anglo-American armed forces. Measures for rationing potatoes which had been demanded by the poorer classes have not yet been realized.

Landowners Finance Budget

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—Chungking's 1945 budget will be financed largely by big landowners, the Government spokesman revealed today pointing out that Chiang Kai-shek has already asked them to shoulder the Government's financial burden, the special correspondent of the New York Shanghai Evening Post reported from Chungking today. Although no figures have been released yet, the report said, the budget is understood to total between 250,000,000,000 and 300,000,000,000 yuans with over 70 per cent earmarked for the prosecution of the war.

Tani Reaches Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 11.—Masayuki Tani, Ambassador to China, arrived here by plane yesterday afternoon from Japan where he had gone last month.

New German V-3 Freezing Weapon Used On Western Front to Dismay of Anti-Axis

Domei

ZURICH, January 10.—While speculations are rife among all belligerents concerned as well as in neutral countries regarding the functions of the latest German new weapon, V-3, a Geneva dispatch to the Swiss News Agency dated January 8 stated that the dreaded new weapon has been in use on the Western Front since last week.

The report said that in the first attack, three V-3 bombs landed in the area of the Canadian First Army in Belgium. All living creatures within the 150-meter radius of each bomb were completely frozen in no time, the dispatch said.

It may be recalled in this connection that several months ago, a German broadcast in English stated that as a result of experiments on a new German weapon, icebergs were created on the Dover Straits, perplexing British navigators. The Geneva dispatch endorses this German information and has presented a new problem for anti-Axis defensive measures.

If the report is assumed to be true, the question arises on what scale the new weapon can be operated. If the "freezing bombs" can be used in large numbers like shells, it is believed a critically serious effect will be caused unless American scientists contrive some effective countermeasures.

Wave of War Profiteering Surging Over U.S. Angers Yankee Troops Under Fire at Front

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—The mounting indignation of the American soldiers in Europe over the great wave of war profiteering that is surging over the United States is causing much uneasiness in Washington, reports Alex Schmalfuss, D.N.B. military correspondent on the Western Front. This indignation, Schmalfuss writes, is reflected in thousands of letters addressed by the American soldiers to their folks back home which lately fell into German hands.

To counteract this rising dissatisfaction among the American troops in Europe, it is reported that President Roosevelt has addressed a letter, of which millions of copies have been made, to the American expeditionary forces in which he tries to justify the situation in America. In this letter, the President explains that the "so-called" profiteers are contributing greatly toward victory and are supporting the "boys" overseas to the utmost of their ability.

The effects of such bare-faced pacification measures, however, the correspondent points out, is revealed in a characteristic letter which was found recently on a Sergeant Jack Zocchi who, after being shot in the abdomen, fell into German hands and died shortly afterward in a German hospital. The letter, addressed to Zocchi's wife in San Francisco, reads:

"What are the people at home talking about when they mention 'war'? They're making far too much fuss over it, and I think it's all crazy. Maybe the big shots haven't made enough money yet. I wonder how much longer they're going to feed us stories about Nazi Germany. Do they expect to keep us fighting forever until we're all killed? The day will come when all of us out here will see the truth, but until then thousands and thousands of us are going to be killed. I've read so much about postwar plans that I'm sick of it. All we want is for the war to be finished quickly and for us to be sent home. Take my word for it, this is a hell of a situation."

BRITISH PAPERS EXPECT TROUBLE IN YUGOSLAVIA

King Peter Tells Churchill Yugoslav Communist Party Not Legal Organ

Domei

GENEVA, January 9.—Fear regarding future developments in Belgrade is unanimously expressed by the British press as an outcome of the recent talks among Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Ivan Subasic, Premier of the Yugoslav Government. It is reported by the United Press that King Peter addressed a memorandum to President Roosevelt and Churchill, protesting against the plan to call only the new Yugoslav Communist Party as the legal organ. This memorandum, according to the United Press, will probably be submitted to the Council of the three Powers from whose conference so much is expected.

Nothing is as yet known as to the result of the discussions between the British statesmen and Subasic but in the opinion of the Daily Mail, London, the attitude of King Peter might bring about a crisis in Yugoslavia. This would be all the more regrettable, the paper states, in view of the fact that Britain hoped King Peter would accept the agreements between Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander of the Partisan Army in Yugoslavia, and Subasic.

In the opinion of the Daily Express, Tito would not be influenced by the King's attitude. Should Subasic suddenly lose power, it is the paper's opinion that Tito will not recognize any successor but will solve the regency problem according to his own plans.

Randall Nacle, Reuter's special correspondent, writes that the talks were also attended by British Ambassador to Belgrade Stevenson. The British statesmen, he said, were most anxious to learn from Subasic the state of the Tito-Subasic agreement of November 1 on the establishment of a national unity government and the institution of a provisional regency council pending a plebiscite on the future of the monarchy. This, however, would require the assent of King Peter who is said to have hesitated signing such a document which would affect his future rule. The proposed regime would also have to be approved by the majority of his subjects.

It is believed probable that King Peter will visit Britain in the near future.

Yankees Stop Sending Machinery to Soviets Fearing Postwar Rival

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—As a sign of protest against certain Soviet actions in Eastern Europe, the United States stopped shipments of various machinery to the Soviet Union, reports the Stockholms Tidningen. Another reason, the paper added, is the growing American fear that the Soviet Union might become a serious rival for economic domination in the postwar period.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 10

The defensive battle in the northern Ardennes is being continued. Again yesterday the Americans attempted to force a breakthrough to Houffalize by strong attacks against our northern and southern flanks. In embittered fighting in forests and various localities, costly to both sides, and on difficult and ice covered ground our forces repulsed the attackers and at many points staged counterattacks. The enemy failed to make any major territorial gain and some 500 prisoners fell in our hands here as well as in local encounters in Lorraine.

Panzer grenadiers and panzers have torn up the Maginot Line at Hatten southeast of Weissenburg in Alsace and took 300 Americans from captured fortifications. In repeated attempts to crush our bridgehead north of Strassburg the enemy lost 14 tanks while on the upper Rhine south of Erstein several enemy fighting groups are cut off from their rear communications and encircled. Since January 1, more than 350 enemy tanks were knocked out or seized at the Western Front.

In central Italy, the British carried out only abortive thrusts north of Faenza and they suffered heavy losses at the hands of our own assault parties.

In Hungary north of Stuhlweissenburg, our formations repulsed the counterattack of one Soviet motorized corps and in the course of a tank battle knocked out 73 out of 120 attacking tanks. The ground gained on the previous day remained firmly in our hands. Further enemy counterthrusts were frustrated on the northern fringes of the Vertes Mountains while our attacks were successful in the western spurs of these mountains and south of the Danube.

In Budapest grim fighting is going on especially on both sides of the eastern railway station. Soviet attempts to widen their penetration north of the Danube were foiled and the enemy lost 22 tanks in this fighting. No fighting of importance was reported from the remaining sectors of the Eastern Front.

The enemy air force yesterday confined itself to some sweeps over southwestern Germany while the fire of our retaliation weapons is being continued.

BRITISH ADMIRALS UNEASY IN EAST ASIATIC WATERS

Naval Circles Worry Over Fraser's Difficult Position Under Nimitz or MacArthur

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 9.—Coming as a dramatic fulfilment of the British Government's resolve to establish a naval force in the Far East capable of meeting whatever Japan might bring against it, was the creation of two British fleets in East Asiatic waters—the East Indies fleet under Admiral Arthur J. Power and the Pacific fleet under Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser—reported the Observer on December 7.

There will be no appointment of a supreme anti-Axis commander as had been expected by many naval men but Admiral Fraser will operate either under Admiral Chester Nimitz or General Douglas MacArthur "as the strategical situation demands." At the same time Admiral Frazer must be responsible to the British Admiralty for the conduct and administration of his fleet. No one, of course, fails to recognize the fact that the Pacific is an American operational area where available bases outside Australia, Papua and New Guinea have been taken by the Americans.

However, this does not lessen the feeling that the various mixture of duties and responsibilities assigned to Admiral Fraser may have led to his being put in a difficult position and, especially in view of his high prestige and performance as Commander-in-Chief of the British Home Fleet, neither naval men nor the general public can repress the uneasiness over the conditions of his command.

This feeling is not relieved by signs of jealousy aroused in America by the creation of a Pacific fleet. In this connection, the New York Herald Tribune said, "There is even some doubt among American naval circles whether British naval forces trained under very different conditions would be of any great help in the Pacific."

Considering that for at least half a century the British China fleet operating from Singapore to northern Australia as its scope of action has been an important section of the Royal Navy, the allusion to "very different conditions" is absurd. However, it shows that the desire in America against which Prime Minister Churchill had to fight at Quebec, to reserve all the honor in beating Japan is by no means dead.

There is certainly no wish to underrate the brilliance of the American naval forces as demonstrated under Admiral Nimitz's strategy. But as regards China, at least, where British interests greatly exceed those of any other nation and where the British have ties of sentiment founded on a friendship of two centuries, there should be the clearest understanding of the British Pacific fleet's freedom of action when the fighting moves into Chinese waters.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 75,100,000

President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI

Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Nihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.

Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

Yokohama Branch:
Honcho 2-chome.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 0742

Tokyo Branch:
Marunouchi 1-chome.
Tel. Marunouchi (32) 3202

DAIKEN SANGYO KABUSIKI KAISYA

(Successors to SANKO Kabusiki Kaisya, KUREHA BOSEKI Kabusiki Kaisya & DAIDO BOEKI Kaisya, Ltd. being amalgamated on Sept. 12, 1944)

CAPITAL: ¥150,000,000

President: CHUBEI ITOH

HEAD OFFICE:
28 Honmati 2-tyome, Higasi-ku, Osaka

TOKYO OFFICE:
18 MARUNOUTI 2-TYOME, KOZIMATI-KU, TOKYO

BRANCHES:
Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kobe, Amagasaki, Kokura, Taihoku, Takao, Keizyo, Husan, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Hsuchow, Kaigan, Taiyuan, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Hoihow, Yulin, Pasho, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Bacolod, Davao, Siain, Tacloban, Djakarta, Soerabaja, Syonan, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Macassar, Mendo, Singaradja, Saigon, Hanoi, Bangkok, Bangnara, Banjermasin, Rangoon, etc.

Business: Import, Export, Shipping, etc.
Industry: Spinning, Textiles, Chemicals, Machines, Metals, Mining, Sewing, etc.

VARGAS IS CONFIDENT OF FUTURE P.I. TRADE

Kansai Economic Program Should Be Guided by Principles of Joint Declaration

Lauding the people of Kansai for their industry, efficiency, and productiveness in war as well as in peace, Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, declared "I am happy and thankful to see that just as we could depend on your thriving industry in the past, so again can we depend on it for the materials of our impregnable defense now that the War of Greater East Asia has again broken into our own country."

The above statement was made by Ambassador Vargas at a dinner party tendered in his honor by the Kansai branch of the Philippine Society of Japan in Osaka on January 9 in which he surveyed the prospects of Philippine trade in East Asia.

Expressing full confidence in the future, especially as to the victorious outcome of the war, he said, there is room for an almost unlimited expansion of our East Asian trade, and there are "possibilities pregnant with hopes of plenty and security for all, if only we can get together and work together, without the artificial barriers that race prejudice and colonial imperialism have contrived to raise among us in the past."

Turning to the question of how this new economic order could be attained, Ambassador Vargas pointed out that two principles should guide the entire economic program of our future—the principles of nationality and reciprocity that are embodied in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

Vargas' Address Follows

Ambassador Vargas' address follows:

"Excellencies and friends of the Philippine Society:

"I am extremely happy to have this long-awaited opportunity of meeting all of you and I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to those who have made it possible, in particular to Mr. Okada your genial and energetic President. The names of your great twin-cities of Osaka and Kobe are watchwords of progress, industry, and commercial beneficence in the Philippines and are have long known and admired the Japanese people principally through the natives of the Kansai district who have made their homes and their business among us. It was therefore only natural that one of my first impulses and desires upon assuming my duties as Ambassador here in Nippon was to renew those mutually profitable and pleasant relations of such long standing and of such happy record between the Kansai district and the Philippines. The pressure of work and duty, however, compelled me to delay the realization of that desire until this occasion, a delay which, I can see now, was not altogether unfortunate since it has given me an opportunity of admiring your industry, efficiency, and productiveness in war as well as in peace. I have been informed that these districts have of late been subjected to air attack but now here have I seen any evidence that these nuisance raids have stopped or hampered the roaring machinery of your war production. On the contrary, everywhere I see it steadily, irresistibly, and with mounting speed turning out the weapons and the tools of victory and I am happy and thankful to see that just as we could depend on your thriving industry for the comforts of peace in the past, so also can we depend on it for the materials of our impregnable defense now that the War of Greater East Asia has broken again into our own country.

"I will not, for I need not, touch tonight upon the nature and extent of the battle that is at present raging in the Philippines. Your great and plain-spoken Prime Minister, General Kuniaki Koiso, has said aptly that not only the island of Leyte but the entire Philippine archipelago is now the scene for the decisive battle of the War of Greater East Asia. American bombers range on their destructive missions over the length and breadth of our native land, from our southern frontier in Davao, made fruitful and prosperous in the past by the far-sighted and self-sacrificing pioneering of Kansai men, through all the towns and cities of the Visayas and Luzon, whose streets and markets were once filled with the products of Kansai firms and factories. Thus the fruits of our past economic collaboration are threatened with ruin, but even more than that is at stake. It is our entire future, the future of East Asian peace and prosperity through union and liberty that is being decided, and it is only right and proper that this war should be fought and won with the help of those gigantic establishments and industries in Kansai that will also enjoy the benefits of victory and peace. With firm and unshakable confidence in that victory, therefore, let us look forward tonight to the prospects of peace rather than to the fortunes of war. For there is no reason why we should abandon to the Anglo-American empires at this time a misleading monopoly of postwar conference and announcements. We too in East Asia, with faith in our unaided power, should actually begin to work out the organization of our union and our co-prosperity, its headquarters, its agencies, its progress, and its plans. In the absence of an East Asian headquarters such as I have envisioned in the past, I can of course speak only on the East Asian prospects of Philippine trade. Not even such a limited survey should not be without profit, for I venture to say that the contributions which the Philippines can make to East Asian reciprocity would be only the start of our entire East Asian co-prosperity.

"It was as early as July 1942, almost immediately after the complete overthrow of American domination over the Philippines, that the first statistical studies of our future East Asian trade were made and published by organs of the Philippine Executive Commission, of which I was then Chairman. I regret exceedingly that I do not have at hand the detailed scheme for the development of such trade that was later worked out on the basis of these figures by some of our foremost economists, but perhaps the figures themselves will serve to outline what we in the Philippines need from East Asia and what the Philippines can in return give to East Asia.

Quotes Trade Figures

"Including Japan, China, India, Burma, Thailand, Malai, Indonesia, Indo-China, Australia and New Zealand, and Oceania in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, we find that in the decade from 1932 to 1941, that is to say the last decade of peace before the outbreak of general war in East Asia, the Philippines sold only about of 7½ per cent of all its exports to countries in East Asia and bought only a little more than 20 per cent of its imports from these neighboring countries mostly from Japan. Exports to East Asia reached their peak in 1941, at the height of the European War, with an average of almost 12 per cent of total Philippine exports but it was in 1937, the year of the outbreak of the China Affair, that imports from East Asia reached their highest level, namely more than 27½ per cent. The significance of these basic figures is, I believe, clear enough. There is room for almost unlimited expansion of our East Asian trade; and with a careful and painstaking readjustment of what we have and what we need, our trade with the countries of East Asia, specially Japan, could be multiplied five-fold and ten-fold.

"Of course such an expansion would require the most understanding and skilful readjustment of pre-war conditions. Certain regions of East Asia have been more of a competitor than a consumer of Philippine sugar, which was the principal export of the Philippines, and, to take only two more examples, East Asia absorbed only 22½ per cent of Philippine exports of abaca and less than 3 per cent of our exports in coconut oil. It is plain to see that there is need here for either a diversification of products for export in the Philippines or a more generous consumption of these products by Greater East Asia if there is to be reciprocity and coprosperity. The other side of the balance has perhaps brighter prospects. In the decade before the East Asian War, and in spite of various restrictions and the conversion of Japan's peace-time industries to wartime purposes as a result of the China Affair, the Philippines was already buying fully one-third of its cotton and cotton manufactures from East Asia, specially Japan and China, and to take one other example, more than one-fifth of its petroleum and petroleum products. We have, of course, always bought all the rice we needed from our neighbors in this part of the world.

"I do not have the time now, nor is this perhaps the occasion, for a detailed study of the possibilities of Philippine trade within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of the future, but surely everyone can see that even the most superficial and cursory glance at the subject reveals possibilities pregnant with hope of plenty and security for all, if only we can all get together and work together, without the artificial barriers that race prejudice and colonial imperialism have contrived to raise among us in the past. But those possibilities cannot be realized without hard and painstaking planning, without realistic and prompt examination of the facts; and more important still, the possibilities which I have outlined, would be both dangerous and deceitful if we did not consider them in the spirit of two fundamental principles, principles which should imbue and guide the entire economic program of our future.

The Joint Declaration

"These principles have been solemnly and irrevocably proclaimed in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. They are, if I may be allowed to epitomize them, first, the principle of naticnality, and second, the principle of reciprocity. The principle of the Joint Declaration, which reads: 'The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of the nations in their region by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practising mutual assistance and amity.' When the Republic of the Philippines subscribed to this principle it reaffirmed its loyalty to an ideal that is ineradicably imbedded in Philippine tradition and consciousness, an ideal that found expression in the past in the nationalistic Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, an ideal that is fully preserved by the Republic. Thus the Constitution of the Republic declares that all agricultural, timber, and mineral lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all sources of potential energy, and other natural resources of the Philippines belong to the State, and their disposition, exploitation, development or utilization shall be limited to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations or associations at least 60 per centum of the capital of which is owned by such citizens, subject to any existing right, grant, lease, or concession at the time of the inauguration of the government established under this Constitution. It will avoid much misunderstanding and complication if it is constantly remembered that nothing will wound or offend or alienate the Filipinos so surely and irremediably as a challenge to this their steadfast resolution to preserve for themselves and for their children what the Constitution calls the patrimony of the nation. Every program for East Asia that hopes to include the Philippines must therefore start and be firmly founded on the principle of sovereignty and independence, economic as well as political and cultural, the principle of the Philippines for the Filipinos, so magnanimously recognized and proclaimed by the Imperial Japanese Forces even before the inception of military administration in the Islands.

"But let it be well understood that this determination of the Filipinos is not unreasonably exclusive or selfish, for the Republic has also subscribed to and is firmly committed to the fourth principle of the Joint Declaration, the principle that I have called of reciprocity, which reads: 'The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region.' It is on this fair and salutary basis that the Filipinos stand ready to cooperate with their East Asian brothers for the common good of our entire region. For the winning of this war we are already contributing the treasures of our soil, iron, chromium, manganese, and other metals and mineral resources; after this war is won we shall be ready to contribute also the fruits of our fields, abaca, copra, tobacco, and perhaps cotton. For our part we shall need food and clothing and, to implement our self-sufficiency program in these essentials, we shall need machinery and tools, capital and technical guidance and assistance, visible and invisible imports of the materials and the skills of peace and plenty. We are ready to welcome, and indeed we eagerly expect, the close cooperation of our brother East Asians in the tremendous postwar tasks of accelerating our economic development and promoting our general prosperity; we look in particular to this great Empire of Japan, which even during the decade before the war furnished more than three-fifths of our trade with East Asia, and which after the war, as the leader and the sponsor of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, may be expected to exercise again its beneficent initiative and energy to an even greater extent, unhampered by the unreasonable restrictions and prohibitions that in the past impeded our reciprocity.

Will Win the War

"The Filipinos and, I believe, the East Asian peoples realize that that is the only way we can survive and grow and prosper; all of us realize that in our victory in this war and in the system of mutual help which that victory will establish and secure lies the best hope of salvation for the billion peoples of this region of the world, the best hope of preserving their sovereignty and patrimony and at the same time of enhancing and multiplying it through general and concerted action and assistance. That is why we believe that East Asia, under the gallant leadership of the great Japanese Empire, must and will win this war. In defiance of all challenge and aggression, in defiance of the fleets and armies and air armadas of rampant imperialism, in defiance of insidious propaganda which would divide and ruin us, all of us, Japanese, Filipinos, Chinese, Thai, Manchoukuoans, Hindus, Malays, must and shall stand together for our several and common good, fulfilling our assigned tasks with faith and courage even like these vast and ever-active industries of your great Kansai district which day and night, winter, spring, summer, and autumn, rear with the grim and blazing determination to defend, to survive, to win, and to raise the victorious and enduring structure of our East Asian union, the Co-prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia."

News and Views

Quantity and Distance

By TAKASHI KAITE

General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, has started his desperate landing operations on Luzon Island. He himself has announced that "this is the showdown move in the archipelago," and we can see by this that he expects the Luzon campaign to be a battle in which he will have to stake everything he has. But how significant does MacArthur think the Luzon campaign will be in the current world war, or rather for the "destiny of America?"

When we picture the fighting on Luzon Island, we cannot help but associate it with the hammer-throw in track and field sports. A hammer-thrower is inevitably a big, husky athlete. The hammer looks unusually light in the athlete's hands as he appears on the field of action. It is obvious that as the athlete steps into the ring and starts winding the hammer, a strong man is at the end of it. However, as the hammer gains terrific acceleration with each succeeding swing, the sturdy thrower is next twirled helplessly by the momentum of the hammer itself. Thus the athlete, in order to protect himself and with no other means of resisting the power of the hammer, must let go of his hands.

Undoubtedly, war is rotating. At the outbreak of a war, political and diplomatic calculations can be employed to control the scale and aspect of war. However, once war starts, both politics and diplomacy are flung outside the sphere of control owing to the rotation of war. In other words, although man starts a war, once it begins, he is swept along in the increasing acceleration.

This is a general principle of war, but we see this principle applied to the American landing on the Philippines. We can clearly see the United States seriously wounded and handicapped due to the tremendous burden and acceleration of war brought about by distance and quantity. As the theater of operations become farther and farther away from her mainland, America has had to lengthen her supply routes and send troops and materials at enormous costs. Particularly, her operations from Leyte Island to Luzon Island have produced a gigantic burden on the United States in the way of troops and materials.

We do not know how the United States estimate the count-attacking strength of the Japanese forces on Luzon Island, but they will have to be prepared to face heavy losses and a long-term battle such as America had never dreamed of in the Pacific. This is because the acceleration of war orders it so. The replenishment of losses which arises on the far-flung front lines, naturally results in the seriousness of supplies. A taut string is very easily broken if weight is applied and pressure is increased. America's supply-lines resemble this taut string.

There are two immediate dangers the United States will be faced with as a result of the huge consumption on Luzon Island. The first is the danger of her supply lines being severed, and the second is that with the ensuing huge consumption America's man and material powers will be completely expended. These dangers to the enemy, on the contrary, will give two extremely powerful weapons to Japan. We can cut off the enemy's strained supply routes wherever and whenever we please. No doubt a two weeks' life-line of America's supply lines will crush her operations in the Pacific. All we have to do is to concentrate our entire strength toward this effort.

One second weapon is that we can continue to fight until the acceleration of war has thoroughly exhausted the United States. In order to protect her own self, the United States will have to abandon the war and give up her idea that "the world is mine." This is the lesson we learn from the hammer-thrower—no matter how big and strong you might be, you cannot resist the power of acceleration.

WORLD'S FINEST
MIKIMOTO
CULTIVATED PEARLS
One bridal gift that will always be in fashion, always in good taste.
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST. Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—Motomachi St.

TŌA KŌTŪ KŌSYA
(East Asia Travel Corporation)
"CULTURE THROUGH TRAVEL"
Travel Facilities of Every Kind for Everybody
Head Office: 6 Ōtemati 1-tyome, Tokyo
270 local offices throughout East Asia and elsewhere, at Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin, Dairen, Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok, Syonan, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Ipoh, Medan, Palembang, Manila, Berlin, etc.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, January 11

DECISIVE BATTLE IN THE P.I. AREA

ASAHI—The enemy has landed on Luzon Island and the decisive battle of the Pacific, which had been centered around Leyte, has developed into a decisive battle of the entire Philippine Islands area.

The recapture of the Philippines has been the cherished desire of the Americans since the flight of General Douglas MacArthur from Corregidor. There is no need to point out that the purpose of this strategy is to sever communications between Japan and the Southern Regions, and to make Luzon a base for the offensive on Japan Proper. It is also for this reason that the enemy is throwing into the decisive battle of the Philippines his entire naval and aerial strength in the Pacific war area. That he intends to decide the fate of the Pacific war situation can be seen from the bulky transport convoys and protection fleets employed in the current Luzon landing operations.

Luzon Island is our main defense position in the Philippines and is defended by crack forces under the command of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, who is famous for his skill in strategy. Our Forces are in the meanwhile waiting for a chance to annihilate the enemy. They are convinced that the enemy's forced plans for the recapture of the Philippines will end in a repetition of the defeats of Corregidor and Bataan. Moreover, the enemy's supply lines are already revealing the defect of over-extension more than in the case of the Leyte landing operations. On the other hand, our tactical position is developing more favorably. The enemy, in complete disregard of the consumption of great numbers of men and ships, is attempting to gain domination over Luzon Island in one push. The Battle of Luzon is therefore bound to develop into the greatest decisive battle since the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

The determining factor in this great decisive battle is supplies. Supplies are the manifestation of the people's war effort. The people's production activities as well as their consumption, are all ultimately connected with the war of supplies. Therefore in this sense it is not the crack forces under the command of General Yamashita alone who are fighting on the decisive battlefield of Luzon Island, but it is also the people on the home front. The determined efforts of the production fighters in the aircraft factories, the foodstuffs fighters in the farming villages, and of each person of the country, all will determine the tide of the decisive Battle of the Philippines.

THE WESTERN FRONT AND THE STRIFE OF THE ANGLO-AMERICANS

ASAHI—On the Western Front, the offensive by the German forces is steadily advancing south and southeast of Weissenburg in northern Alsace. Meanwhile, the American forces are reshaping their positions and carrying out a counter-offensive in the Ardennes. Closely connected with this war situation is the problem of the supreme command over the anti-Axis forces on the front of Western Europe, a problem which, materially and otherwise, forms a deep issue between the enemy countries, America and Britain.

Suddenly, on January 5, General Sir Bernard Montgomery, the British Commander, was ordered to take over the command of the entire anti-Axis forces north of the Ardennes, including the troops of the United States 1st and 9th Armies. This can only mean an expression of discredit to the Commander-in-Chief, General David Dwight Eisenhower. Matters, moreover, have not stopped at this. Going one step further, the British press is emphasizing the fact that General Montgomery should be given the command over the entire Western Front. To this the American papers have started a violent opposition.

Hitherto, the problem of unified command over a modern force, even in the case of forces of but one nation, has been attended by various troubles. Therefore how much more must this be so in the case of the command over the anti-Axis forces, a problem of extreme difficulties. It is thus no mere coincidence that in so pressing a situation as exists today, our enemies are engaged in a far-reaching dispute concerning the important problem of supreme command. But we must not overlook in this connection the fact that, on a world-wide scale, the political dissension between America and Britain is deep-rooted. Inasmuch as war is considered one means to political ends, if perfect coordination is lacking on the part of the anti-Axis countries with regard to the realistic aims of the war, hitches are bound to occur in the war prosecution also.

Britain, undaunted by past experiences, still harbors ambitions to dominate Western Europe. This is, however, incompatible with the political and ideological intentions of the Soviet Union toward the entire European Continent. Not only this but also with America's ambition to dominate the world, Britain cannot but come to clashes. However as long as Britain does not abandon her ambitions regarding Western Europe, she will attempt to retain her hold of the supreme command over the Western Front for fear of losing her position in the future.

Studied from this viewpoint, the current dispute between America and Britain, while primarily a military affair, must at the same time be taken also as a revelation of a political rift. Nothing of this sort exists between Japan and Germany, nor in the relations of each of these two nations with their respective allies. With this well-coordinated relationship of collaboration, is this not indeed a favorable opportunity to strike the enemy boldly?

Obituary

Dr. Eijiro Ogawa, 42, Professor of Kyushu Imperial University, passed away due to heart failure on Saturday morning at his Fukuoka residence. Dr. Ogawa was born in Matsuyama as the son of the late Dr. Masataka Ogawa, former President of Tohoku Imperial University in Sendai. Upon graduating from the Science Department of Tokyo Imperial University, he became professor of Kyushu Imperial University in 1928.

Kobe Hotel
Room rates per day:
SINGLE
Without Bath ..¥4.00 up to ₩ 5.00
With Bath .....¥6.00 up to ₩ 8.00
DOUBLE
Without Bath ..¥6.00 up to ₩ 7.50
With Bath .....¥9.00 up to ₩12.00
CHARGES:
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon .....¥2.00 to ₩2.50
Tea and Cakes ¥0.50
Dinner .....¥2.50 to ₩3.50
Special Dinner Party ₩3.00 up
Very suitable for large and small gatherings. Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Lounge.
Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe.
Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786

First Class
GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSING SALON
YONEKURA
8 Ginza Nishi 6-chome, (next to Alaska, Kodak Bldg
Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tel. 57-1538

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled in Pot Stills
And Aged in Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

THE XX CENTURY
NOVEMBER ISSUE
1944
Subscription Rates
Annual: ¥25.44
6 Month: ¥12.72
Obtainable NOW at
MARUZEN, KYOBUN-KWAN, MITSUKOSHI and IMPERIAL HOTEL BOOK STORE, TOKYO or Direct from
Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha
7-chome, Nishi Ginza, Tokyo

VICE-MINISTERS HOLD MEET

The Parliamentary Vice-Ministers' meeting was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday, attended by Takeo Tanaka, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Kunio Miura, Director of the Legislation Bureau, Tetsuzo Ueba, Director General of the Co-ordinated Planning Board, and others. They discussed the forthcoming Diet session, and the meeting came to a close at 11:30 a.m.

Meanwhile, a joint meeting of the Diet Committees and Parliamentary Vice-Ministers is scheduled to be held on January 17, with the aim of discussing various issues in connection with the forthcoming Diet session. The President of the Board of Information, Director General of the Co-ordinated Planning Board, Director of the Legislation Bureau, Chief Cabinet Secretary and Chief Secretaries of the House of Peers and House of Representatives will also participate in the conference.

Beppu Given Dublin Post

Setsuya Beppu has been appointed Consul General in Dublin, according to the Foreign Office announcement on Wednesday. It was also made known that Haruhiko Nishi, Minister Plenipotentiary, was appointed the Japanese member of the Joint Japan-Manchoukuo Economic Committee, and Yoshitaka Hanawa, Counselor of the Embassy, has been relieved of his post as the Japanese member of the Joint Japan-Manchoukuo Economic Committee and of the Manchoukuo Industrial Development Committee.

2 Army Officers Promoted

Colonels Monnosuke Ono and Manao Suzuki have posthumously been promoted to the rank of major general, it was announced by the War Ministry on Thursday. Major General Ono died at his post on December 15 last year and Major General Suzuki died from illness on December 24 the same year.

Reservists Given Medals

Three hundred and fifty members of the Imperial Reservists' Association received highest distinguished service medals in a ceremony held on Thursday. Among the honored recipients of the awards was Taisaburo Kataoka, a civilian aviator and Head of the Fifth Branch of the Gifu Chapter of the Association, who is accredited with the shooting down of three B-29's.

Posthumously Honored

In appreciation of his efforts for the promotion of cultural undertakings in China, Chozo Ouchi, the late Honorary President of the Tungwen College in Shanghai, who passed away on December 31, last year, was awarded the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Middle Cordon on the day of his demise, it was made public on Wednesday.

Houses to Let

Two storied foreign style houses; with 5 rooms and 6 rooms at Yamamoto-dori 2-chome; Rent ¥135.00. Also at Kitano-cho 4-chome; Rent ¥110.00. A few Japanese houses on Tor Road suitable for shops.

Offices to Let

Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale

Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Classified Ads.

Advertisements are taken by the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

ENGLISH speaking young Japanese lady (or Nisei) as secretary. Apply with curriculum vitae to Box 353, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 124 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Piano for Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, rented at moderate charge. Can be inspected at or for particulars apply Otsuka Piano Shokai, No. 2, Hon-cho 1-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

For Rent

FOREIGN style house 5 rooms, 2 bath rooms and servant quarters. Apply Box 359, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FURNISHED 5-room foreign style house for immediate occupation, 15 minutes walk from Meguro Station. Apply to Naganuma, 521, 3-chome, Shimo-meguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

SEVERAL luxurious, large well-furnished rooms in respectable household, separate entrance, electricity, own bath, telephone, and breakfast if desired. Apply Tokyo Central Post Office Box No. 930.

For Sale

DRAWING-ROOM, dining-room, bed-room furniture, China ware and other glass ware. Apply Box 356, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MINK coat, medium size, 103 cm. long, latest design, practically new. Apply Box 354, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR radio-gramophone, 6 tubes super-heterodyne, and Victor portable gramophone. Also Remington typewriter, office model, letter size. All in good condition to best offer. Apply Box 355, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WINKEL-ZEISS metallographic microscope, apochromatic, in perfect condition, 3 objectives, 3 oculars, magnification 22x up to 2000, complete with German make rheostat, arc lamp with automatic regulation, attachment and camera for microphotography and with a Japanese make polishing machine for metal specimens. Apply Box 352, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

NIPPON MUSIC HIGH SCHOOL. Singing, piano, violin, and other instruments, chorus, ensemble playing, theory, composition. Class and individual teaching by foremost Japanese and foreign professors. Omori-ku Iriarai 1-chome 256. Phone Omori 06-6140.

SINGING and vocal art taught carefully by foreign instructor. Apply Tadashi Hasseiho Gakuin, No. 22, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku. Telephone Akasaka (48) 3004.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 6-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3088, 3653.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. S. Fukuda, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2080.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m. mornings only on Sundays and National holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 8-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

World-Renowned Tonic & Aromatic Pills.
Aside from energy making hormone, it is a combination of practically all vitally essential medical elements conducive to good health!
Office workers who are in lack of exercise are specially recommended to promote digestion by taking JINTAN daily.
Good for: Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion and Diarrhoea.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
3, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 164, 252, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 402, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7005.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Telex No. Tokyo 04848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 68, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥32.00; one year, ¥63.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Editor
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1945

A New Phase of the Polish Problem

The Polish Government-in-exile in London has been jolted by the Soviet Government's announcement on January 5 that it had decided to recognize the Lublin regime as the Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland. For it cannot be denied that the British and the Americans likewise were severely shaken. For even though such an independent move by the Soviet Union might have been expected, the Soviet step was taken just at a time when much is being said about the disharmony among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union with respect to their respective European policies.

On January 1, preceding the Soviet recognition of the Lublin regime, Tomasz Arciszewski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile in London, stressed in a broadcast that his government was the only legal government of Poland which had a claim to sovereignty. Declaring that no foreign influence whatever should interfere in Polish domestic affairs, he protested and pleaded with the countries which threaten to eliminate his government. And on the night of January 6, following the Soviet recognition of the Lublin regime, Arciszewski bitterly assailed the Soviet Government in a statement charging that the Soviet step was a violation of the fundamental rights of the Polish people and of their right to determine their own international position of their own free will.

The position of the London Poles, of course, may be pitiful, but it is the British and Americans who have been driven into a still more difficult position as a result of the Soviet step. The British Government, according to a Reuter's report, has declared that there will be no change in its policy toward the Polish Government-in-exile in London despite the Soviet recognition of the Lublin regime. Meanwhile, the United States Government also has declared that it will maintain official diplomatic relations with the Polish Government-in-exile in London.

The Soviet recognition of the Lublin regime has thus caused a serious schism in the fabric of one of the principal policies of the United States and Britain. The question now is how they will be able to mend this and prevent a general disintegration. Britain pretends still to support the London Poles, but it is clear that already she regards them as a nuisance. Prime Minister Winston Churchill has made a declaration approving the Soviet proposal to fix the Polish frontier at Curzon Line "A", apparently convinced that Poland must be sacrificed in order that Europe might be divided between Britain and the Soviet Union. Britain is paramountly interested at this time not in seeing that democracy is continued in Europe but in preventing the Soviet Union from encroaching upon the British sphere of influence, and for this reason she must allow the Soviets a free hand in Eastern Europe. It is not without reason that some neutral quarters hold that the Soviet Union, in recognizing the Lublin regime hit back against the British interference in Greece.

For the British Government which has even cast aside George Papandreou, the puppet Greek with whom it had been associated intimately and for so long, it will of course be a simple matter to abandon the London Poles. But for the United States Government, it will not be such a simple matter; thus it finds itself today in a most difficult and delicate position. American public opinion, vociferously advocating the application of democratic principles everywhere, will never approve of the United States Government's idly watching the London Poles being eliminated, even though numerous facts have already shown that the Atlantic Charter has only the value of a patent medicine advertisement. On January 5, a Republican congressman moved in the House of Representatives that if the anti-Axis nations could not agree upon the right of all peoples to choose their own government of their own free will and to maintain the borders of the anti-Axis countries as they were at the outbreak of the war, the American President should withdraw the American forces from the European front.

The fact that Roosevelt, who, before the presidential election, pretended to support the London Poles, obviously in order to garner the Polish-American votes, has lately become vague on the Polish question and has been refraining from making any definite commitments, clearly shows that he too feels the difficulty of his position. Although Roosevelt attempted to show that he is trying to restrain Britain and the Soviet Union by stating in his message on the state of the Union that to think that one nation has a monopoly on intelligence and morality is not the kind of thinking which will contribute to international cooperation and advancement, he also averred that, after all, the peoples of the countries where the struggles are going on today should solve their problems by themselves. Roosevelt understands the difficulty of his own position, and by thus pretending to be an outside observer, is leaving the way open to escape from assuming any responsibility.

Furthermore, Roosevelt indicated that he is abandoning ideals for practical gains by warning the American people in the same message that they must not tread the tragic path of the past by being too idealistic in regard to international cooperation and that perfectionism might obstruct the path to international peace. Roosevelt has thus implied that the European situation must be left alone to develop as it will, that is, that it cannot be helped if Greece is taken over by Britain and Poland falls into the hands of the Soviet Union, that to say too much about such developments would endanger international cooperation. Roosevelt has also implied that the United States Government is not to be held responsible if the Poles try to shape their own destiny and a civil war breaks out among them and that it is his belief that the Polish Government in exile in London will soon pass out of existence.

It is thus clear that the Polish Government in exile in London is destined to expire tragically in exile and that beside it will be buried the democratic ideology which the Anglo-Americans have used as a banner under which to rally the credulous. In any case it is interesting to note that America, the country which thinks that it has a monopoly on intelligence and morality, is wallowing in the game of power politics which its President has denounced.

A Year Ago Today
January 12, 1944

It was disclosed that the comprehensive war results scored by the Imperial Air Units during the month of December over the Burma-India border have been ascertained on the basis of a more detailed survey to be 152 enemy planes shot down, damaged, or bombed and set afire.

* * *

A Spanish Communist Corps has been organized by the Spanish Communist Party at a certain place in Algiers. A special Communist Committee has been organized for the purpose of propaganda activities.

* * *

A unit of British Mosquito bomber planes raided Berlin on the night of January 10, it was revealed.

* * *

Anti-Axis air forces blindly bombed the port of Piraeus, on the southern coast of Greece, at noon on January 11 and caused some casualties among the citizens.

* * *

In the three raids in the afternoon and in the night of January 9, an aggregate total of 10-odd enemy North American B-25 planes attempted to attack our positions on Wotje Island in the Marshall Group but were repelled by our Ground Units garrisoned there, which suffered no damage.

ENTENTE REBORN

France's Diplomacy Depends on Harmony of East, West Europe

The Economist on November 18 writes under the heading "Entente Reborn" as follows:

Churchill's visit in Paris had all the trappings of a great symbolic event. But the French and British leaders did not confine themselves to symbolic demonstrations.

The future of the Anglo-French alliance was discussed. What new shape is to be given to the old Entente Cordiale? Can it be made to mean a closer association than hitherto? Can its framework be widened so as to include Belgium, Holland, and Norway? And, further, how can such a regional grouping be fitted into the wider framework of the world security organization? Definite replies to all those large questions naturally cannot be given at once. But none of them can be deferred much longer.

France has now reassumed the rank and title of a great Power. But it would be an error to confuse the potential with the actual or to make too optimistic assumptions about the exact extent to which France can be restored. France has not yet recovered the strength of a great Power, and it is still on the question how far it can be reached that the possibilities of a French foreign policy and the relations between England and France will inevitably depend.

Rested on Twin Foundations

Before 1914 French foreign policy rested on the twin foundations of the entente with Britain and the alliance with Russia. French diplomacy then worked on the realistic assumption that France could withstand German aggression only if part of the impact was diverted to Russia. The French system of alliances constructed after Versailles was based on the false assumption that the armies of Poland and Little Entente would suffice to contain German aggression in the East. French diplomacy was thus burdened with commitments that were clearly out of proportion to the real resources of France.

It is now clear that France will not recover anything like that hegemony which she enjoyed in the first years of the Versailles system. She will not be able to enter into any independent commitments in eastern or central Europe. France's strategic interests will be now more than ever before concentrated in Western Europe. French foreign policy, in short, will now return to twin foundations.

In an interview with the Sunday Times, Bidault stated recently: "France's understanding of Russia's conceptions and her spiritual and geographical proximity to the Anglo-Saxon countries put her into a position in which she could usefully contribute to reducing the possibilities of friction between east and west. France, therefore, must look toward her friends in the west as well as in the east."

But the Entente Cordiale and the alliance with Russia need not be, as they were in 1914, two disconnected and even conflicting elements in French foreign policy. The twenty-year treaty of alliance between Britain and Russia is a unifying factor.

Before 1914 British diplomacy tended to regard the Franco-Russian alliance as a potential source of trouble and a burden on the Entente Cordiale. This is no longer the case.

European Security

Both in Britain and France it is now realized that European security can be only attained if east and west are working together; it perhaps has been necessary to restate these truisms lest the fruitful conception of a Western Union should be misinterpreted as a design against Russian influence in Europe. In France itself and Belgium the Communist parties, now exerting direct influence on the policies of governments, have already denounced the Western Union as something like a sinister plot of British cartels. Soustelle has now protested against the term "Western Bloc," and Bidault has been emphasized that "the alliance in the West can be only a part of French foreign policy." It can be only a part of British foreign policy, too.

There is no contradiction between the idea of a regional grouping of Western European states and an alliance between those states and Russia. Russia insists on grouping in Eastern Europe. Why should Russian influence in Western Europe be used to create opposition against the conception of a regional grouping?

Russians tend to argue, like Americans, that only their own spheres of influence are legitimate—that all others are bad. But there is no question of spheres of influence in the West. Western nations, even the smallest of them, are too self-conscious and self-confident to allow themselves to be included in anybody's sphere of influence—which cannot be said of all the nations of Eastern Europe.

What is proposed is a western grouping of equals within the framework of such a world organization as the United Nations will be able to set up. For Russia to oppose it would be not only unjust but short-sighted as well, for a Western Union should provide a far firmer Western abutment for the bridge of alliance than the United Kingdom alone can ever supply.

Can Britain Be Relied Upon

There is a further question about the future of the Entente that the French have every right to ask of the British. Can British firmness of purpose be relied on this time? At least it can be said that the two factors which were then responsible for much mischief will be less harmful this time. One was the traditional reluctance of British diplomacy to reconcile itself to the undisputed supremacy of a single land power on the continent. The other was the divergence of British and French policies toward Germany.

Not even the firmest believer in the necessity for a balance of power will in the future see a threat to the European balance in any strengthening of French power. Neither Clemenceau nor Poincare was ever more severe toward Germany, than Churchill now. And the French are now, it would seem, more disposed to see the value of moderation—at least it is significant that Bidault has been unafraid of introducing himself to the British public as a former disciple of Briand. "I supported," he stated in an interview in the Sunday Times, "the Locarno agreement, the principle and idea of which are as alive as ever."

Bidault, former chairman of the National Council of Resistance, has spoken against a "peace of vengeance" and for a "just and humane" settlement. He said, "France does not want to incorporate any German territory." Moreover: "There must be a Germany. Not an enslaved Germany but one which will be made incapable of waging another war."

But Bidault is not a doctrinaire Briandist; he insists on the disarmament of Germany, on international control over the Rhineland and the Ruhr, and on a watchful though inconspicuous Allied supervision over German industries. He is opposed to the reduction of Germany to an agricultural country. There seems to be enough common ground between the French policy and the British policy toward Germany.

THE PACIFIC WAR IN 1945

Strategic Implications of P.I. Fighting Studied—Battle Of Mount Tenno Will Be Fought on Home Front

By LIEUTENANT GENERAL MASAHARU HOMMA
Former Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Philippine Area

A glance at the strategy of the Anglo-American forces in the Pacific war theater in 1944 reveals that MacArthur's operation was directed toward the Philippines. But this strategy was not planned from the beginning as a part of the grand general strategy but came to be adopted as natural consequence of the battles which were fought in the various islands of the Southern Pacific such as in Bougainville, Rabaul, New Guinea, Saipan and other places. This strategy seems to be further directed toward the Chinese coast. The enemy's intention seems to be to secure a foothold first in the Philippines, to establish connections with the Anglo-American forces on the continent of China through the South China Sea and to cut the line of communications between the Japanese mainland and the Southern Regions.

A review of the enemy war tactics during the past one year, moreover, indicates that he at first was timid "as a lassie" to quote one of our proverbs, and was highly cautious in adopting his strategic plans, but little by little he has become bold and rash. The Pacific war situation which is now centered around the Philippine front has assumed a grave importance.

Like Battle of Mount Tenno

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso has recently likened the present fighting around the Philippines to our historic Battle of Mount Tenno, one of the most decisive battles during the feudal period. But this is not to say that the present fighting on Leyte Island is the Battle of Mount Tenno.

I wish to point out here that even if hypothetically we lost Leyte Island to the enemy, it would not mean that Mount Tenno has been lost or that the whole war situation has been decided. I am inclined to believe that the strategic operations now being carried on in and around the Philippine Islands have broad dimensions, so to speak, in time element, space and territory in which the Leyte operations are only a segment. I have no intention to belittle the importance of this island. Nor am I oblivious of the possibility that the outcome of the present fighting on Leyte Island may have considerable influence on the whole strategic operations in and around the Philippines. I also realize that we should pay considerable attention to the enemy's strategy of carrying out his operations on Mindoro, with Leyte Island as a springboard for these are the first stage to proceed to the main island of Luzon. We have already reached the stage in the war where we cannot shut our eyes to the enemy's operations in Mindoro Island or to entertain an optimistic view of the future of the war situation. However, although we should recognize the prevailing gravity and strain of the war situation, it does not mean that our Philippine operations possess any gloomy outlook.

Communication Can Be Maintained

Although the enemy has secured a foothold on Levte Island, our land, sea and air forces have through this gallant fighting been successfully restraining the use of the island as a base, especially as an air base. The same may be said of the situation on Mindoro Island. Even supposing further that the enemy succeeds in making landing operations in more island in the Philippines, particularly Luzon Island, so long as our air forces can maintain their power formidable enough not to permit the enemy air forces to be free to carry on their activities, we shall be able to maintain the communications between the Japanese mainland and the Southern Regions, although they would be exposed to considerable dangers. So long as the communications between the Japanese mainland and the Southern Regions are maintained to some extent though not fully, the enemy's recapture of the Philippines would not, except in a political sense, be the Battle of Mount Tenno, that is the decisive factor of the war. Granting for argument's sake once more, that the communications between Japan Proper and the Southern Regions are completely cut off, even that would not mean that Japan's fighting power would come to exhaustion or that the fighting spirit of the Japanese people would deteriorate. It is absolutely unthinkable, at the present stage that the enemy would be able to maintain absolute air control over the Southern Regions with the Philippines as his base of operations or that the communications between Japan Proper and the Southern Regions would be completely cut off.

Battle of Home Front

The Philippine Archipelago consists of many thousands of islands and the enemy so far has secured a foothold in only one or two of them. And it is up to our side now to crush him. This, of course, depends on what extent we can maintain the increased power of our air force. Thus, we come to the conclusion that the Battle of Mount Tenno will rather be fought on our home front—and that the outcome of this battle will depend on how successfully we can expend our aircraft production and maintain our air power. The enemy has been making stubborn attacks on our aircraft industry in Japan Proper and he will undoubtedly continue his attacks in the future. However, it is a matter of congratulation that those who are engaged in our aircraft industry have been absolutely unshaken by the tenacious air raids of the enemy and that they are showing day and night that death-defying indomitable courage which has been shown by our gallant soldiers on the battle lines, especially the members of the Special Attack Corps, whose ramming tactics have stricken terror into the heart of the enemy. It may truly be said that the Battle of Mount Tenno has now extended from the Philippines to our home industries, our aircraft industry in particular. Thus, Leyte Island may be considered as an outpost at the foot of Mount Tenno.

I shall now turn to our operations on the Asiatic Continent. We should recognize the fact that unexpectedly great achievements were made by our forces in their series of operations in Honan, Hunan and other provinces during last year, thereby creating a big hole in the strategic plans of the Anglo-American enemies. Our forces have almost completed a trans-continental railway communication from the north to the south of China, and our forces maintain a decided superiority over the United States air forces in China. On the Burma front, our forces effected deployment operations from the Imphal line. The enemy's offensive operations undertaken here last year cannot, however, give rise to any great hostile movement that may prove a decisive factor of the war in that area. We should pay due attention to the China and Burma operations hereafter, but it may be said that, taken on a whole, these constitute the secondary theaters of war and that the Pacific will remain the main theater of war. We should, of course, pay due attention also to the movements of the new army forces under the command of Admiral Louis Mountbatten and of the British fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Frazer, in addition to MacArthur's operations.

Turning to the situation in Europe, we find that Germany, whom the enemy had rashly judged to have come to the end of her ropes, staging a brilliant comeback by displaying her great fighting energy both on the Western and Italian Fronts. We can find no reason why our nation cannot show the same indestructible power as Germany to crush the enemy.

While recognizing the fact that a severe situation has been ushered in on the Pacific Front, we should not overlook the strategic truth that when we are in hardships the enemy is usually suffering hardships many times greater than ours. Although the Anglo-American enemies possess a vast amount of material, supplies and are proud of their great material resources their supplies are not unlimited, as there are natural limitations in their labor supply, time and resources. Already the enemy has come across a scarcity of ammunitions on the European batterfront and Lieutenant General Sommerville, chief of the United States War Production Board, declared recently that unless 300,000 persons are mobilized at once, the maintenance of the future supply of ammunitions would be impossible. We should guard against any over-estimation of the enemy's power and never lose hope for the future. It is a profound truth that a nation reveals its greatest weakness when it is at the height of its power and optimism. We need not exclude such a flaw in the enemy in our survey of the future war situation in the Pacific.

MANCHURIAN MEMORIES

Travels Through Country in 1895 Described

By RYUZO TORII

III

The currency circulating at the current time was crude. The Chinese government had not yet put into circulation silver and copper coins of one yuan and one cent denominations respectively. Sycees or ingots of pure silver bearing a banker's or assayer's seal and holed coins of low values (each valued at fraction of a cent) were the only coins available. These silver ingots were circulated either in their original forms or in smaller chipped portions. The holed coins of less values when held in large quantities would weigh heavily and prove cumbersome and inconvenient. Notwithstanding these defects, these holed coins were extensively used by the people in general for the commodities in these areas were exceedingly cheap. For instance, in the purchase of their daily necessities which comprised of sugar, salt, oil, eggs and bean curds. A book titled "Manchuria" published by the Russian Finance Ministry in 1900 commenting on world commodity prices had this to say of Manchuria: "Of all countries in the world, Manchuria tops the list for the cheapness of its commodity prices."

I once read a book written by an Englishman and published in 1860 under the title "Travelling through Manchuria," which is indispensable as a reference book. In it he describes his journey made in company with a friend by means of a horse-drawn Chinese carriage from Peking across Shanhaikwan to Manchuria in the vicinity of Mukden and Liaoyang. The descriptions in the book revealed that the conditions that had prevailed in the country at that time were not much different from the period in which I travelled throughout the country. The book appeared at a time when photogravure had not yet been invented but a profuse number of sketches served equally to give the reader a fair idea of the country. One of the sketches which shows the travellers in the act of driving away a large crowd of men and children who had gathered around them as they were about to enter a Chinese inn is very well drawn.

Center of Activities

Chinchou was the center of activities in the Liaotung Peninsula and the seat of the Japanese Military Headquarters whence all orders were issued. In those days, unlike the present, where one first touches at Ryojun, it was necessary to travel by boat to the Liushutun coast and thence by carriage or on horseback or on foot to Chinchou.

Looking across at the vast stretch of land beyond the water front from the deck of my transport as she made port at Liushutun, I could immediately discern the difference between that country and my island home. The fact that we were at the tip of a promontory made no change. The whole scene before us exposed a continent stretching out in a wide expanse to the distant and more expansive north. It was an awe inspiring spectacle arousing doubts in me as to whether I could complete an investigation of the continent all by myself. Meanwhile, countless specks of brown studded the surface of the sea as junks with their tattered sails blowing in the wind bobbed up and down as they rode the waves in the dark grey sea. I noticed too the willow trees along the waterfront from which perhaps the little town of Liushutun had derived its name.

Disembarking from the ship the next day I set out on foot for Chinchou without knowing a single word of the language and relying on a booklet, "How to Speak Chinese" which I had purchased at Tokyo before my departure. The month was August in the year 1895. On my arrival at Chinchou I was beset with two difficulties.

From the Military Headquarters at Chinchou I had first to obtain a permit which would open the way for my travels throughout the whole length and breadth of the occupied zones and then enlist the hospitality of the Commissariat for necessary supplies and provisions. My troubles were, however, cut short by Chief Medical Officer Onishi who extended me every available advice and aid and to whom I shall never adequately be able to repay for the kindness and help given me.

With the necessary arrangements completed, I accordingly first made investigations at Chinchou and the vicinity and thence proceeded on foot toward Ryojun or Port Arthur. Ryojun had only recently become China's principal naval base and was known as Shuishihying. Laotiehshan lies to the south revealing a beautiful picture all around, marred only by the sanguinary smell which still lingered in the air as a result of the recent bloody battles fought there.

Through the good offices of Rear Admiral Tsuboi I was permitted to cross over to the Liukung Island off the coast of Weihaiwei where I made a study of the customs and habits of the populace. From Ryojun I returned by another route to Chinchou whence I was scheduled hereafter to travel gradually north.

Leaving Chinchou I arrived at Fulantien where again through the kindness of the commander of the garrison I was allowed to pass beyond the limit of the defense zone and obtain accommodation in a Chinese village out of town. From this locality I journeyed to Fuchou-Hsiungyocheng-Kaiping making archaeological studies and observing the customs and habits of the people as I went along.

Officers Hospitable

At a little inn in Tashihchiao I accidentally met Professor Iimbo. Here we spent the whole night in a drawn out conversation. Taking leave of him I ventured forth to Haichang, the northernmost part of our occupied territory. While engaged in various subjects of investigation I enjoyed the hospitality of Lieutenant Colonel Toyama, the commander of the Commissariat. Lieutenant Colonel Toyama had painstakingly and enthusiastically collected already a large variety of ancient coins which he was carefully studying in the spare hours in between official work. Up till now I had been afforded facilities of a non-commissioned officer in my travels, but through the recommendations of Lieutenant Colonel Tojyama and other high ranking officers, the treatment afforded to officers was opened out to me which helped in no little manner to make my investigations and surveys much easier and convenient. At this point, it is imperative that I put down in record my sincere appreciation of the great help extended me by Lieutenant Colonel Toyama.

At this stage in my travels, a certain lieutenant colonel, a native of Tosa, Kochi Prefecture, and a man well versed in Manchurian affairs, who on a special assignment had up till now been on a tour of inspection in northern Manchuria passed on to me most valuable information concerning interior of the country which proved very informative. A slight diversion in my schedule occurred at this time. I intended to continue on to the western parts of Niuchuang, but owing to an insufficiency of time this had to be abandoned. Accordingly from Haichang I wended my way toward the River Tayan and with a canoe crossed the river to Chemucheng. After a study of the tiled pagoda here I once more arrived at Hsiuyen where again I used a canoe to cross the river. Canoes were then being widely used throughout Manchuria from which fact, no doubt, we might probably derive some knowledge of the degree of Manchu civilization at this period. Hsiuyen is well known as the production center of Hsiuyen stone and incidentally, I might point out that I discovered two types of dolmen in the neighborhood of Chemucheng not long ago.

By a roundabout route, I arrived at Fenghuangcheng from Hsiuyen between which two towns the mountainous road zig-zagged as it skirted along the deep groges and rivers far below. Although the locality was reported to be the nest of bandits, it was obvious that these vagabonds feared the might of our military forces.

Between the years 1894-95, Chinese bandits would never inflict any harm on foreigners, confining their depredations exclusively on the Chinese populace. The customs and habits of the people in this neighborhood exposed many points of interest. Fengchuangcheng, though situated on an important site between Manchuria and Chosen, was a little town possessing its own special characteristics.

Departing from Fenghuangcheng I came to Chiulengcheng in the valley of the Yalu River. This is now an unimportant and forsaken town but at the time served as an indispensable point in the route linking Gishu in Chosen to Manchuria. Antung which today has replaced it in importance did not then exist. We may therefore be able to form an idea of its vital role when it is learned that our armies in their drive into Manchuria were compelled to pour into Chiulengcheng from Gishu before pressing on northward.

Canoes were used in the Yalu River and with one of these I crossed the boundary of the two countries. With a canoe I paddled over to Gishu to make a survey of the town, completing which I passed from Chiulengcheng along the Yalu River to Antung. Antung was an exceedingly quiet agricultural and fishing village at the time. Fishing nets hung out in the sun out-of-doors and it was impossible to imagine that it would develop into the thriving bustling city it is today.

Bidding farewell to Antung I stopped at various places continuing my investigations until I reached Takushan where I found lodgings in a small Chinese abbey. In the silent darkness of the night, the notes from the flute of a Chinese monk wafted into the breeze leading my esthethic senses to depths of greater loneliness and melancholy. A large maidon hair tree stood in the precincts of the abbey, showing me for the first time that such trees also grew in Manchuria.

(To Be Concluded)

TURKEY'S ECONOMIC CONDITION

Depression Sets in With Severance of German Trade

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Economic circles in Turkey following her disruption of relations with Germany have been marked by utmost depression. This is due to the depressed condition of her foreign trade created by the severance of trade with Germany which had been a great customer of Turkish trade. This, of course, had been anticipated even before the severance of relations with Germany, and her hesitation in carrying out this policy of severance was due to an apprehension for such an economic depression. Turkey finally decided on her policy of cutting off relations with Germany despite this economic anxiety because of the pressure brought to bear upon her by the Anglo-American nations. On the other hand, the Anglo-Americans knew perfectly well the difficulty of moving Turkey by political pressure alone. They resorted to their old trick of making promises for economic assistance to that country in order to alleviate the economic difficulties of Turkey after the disruption of relations with Germany. It is said that the Turkish Government greatly relied upon these promises of aid by the Anglo-Americans and utilized them in overcoming the opposition of public opinion against the policy of opposing Germany.

However, conditions in Turkey after her severance of relations with Germany have been marked by an extreme depression due to the suspension of German trade, the Turkish Government came to be faced by a great financial difficulty because of the depressed economic conditions. This has caused a great anxiety to Prime Minister Saracoglu who deplored the prevailing economic hardships before the Turkish people in his radio speech on the occasion of the National Savings Day and urged that urgent measures should be adopted without a moment's delay. At the same time he is reported to have pointed out that the Anglo-American nations have failed to carry out their promises of economic aid to his country and that this is the main cause of Turkey's prevailing economic distress. It should be observed that the Anglo-Americans did not carry out their promises to Turkey simply because they had no intention to carry them out from the very beginning. On the other hand, no other great reason for their failure to carry out these promises is due to the fact that because of their great setbacks in the battlefields of Asia and Europe in recent times these nations have had no reserve power to give any aid to Turkey.

There has recently been reported an incident showing that the Anglo-American nations have only been thinking of their intentions of utilizing Turkey without assisting her in any way. They beat down the price of tobacco which is the only important export item of Turkey, thereby creating a serious crisis in the tobacco market in that country, further causing a considerable unrest in her economic circles. It is said that a great anxiety is being entertained by the government officials and people of Turkey regarding the economic future of their nation.

Not Much Difference

A stranger said to the farmer's boy across the fence: "Young man, your corn looks kind o' yellow."

"Yes, that's the kind we planted."

"Don't look as if you'd get more'n half a crop."

"Don't expect to. The landlord gets the other half."

"Boy," said the stranger after a pause, "there isn't much difference between you and a fool."

"No," replied the boy, "only the fence."